

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The design of this study was descriptive analysis in form of Descriptive Qualitative Research about analysis of teachers performance to maintain students enthusiasm in learning english in online condition. The researcher took from Creswell's note that the descriptive research attempts to describe, explain and interpret conditions of the present the purpose of a descriptive research is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place and time. Then, in the same source this study was called analysis, because it tries to analyze objectively about teachers performance to maintain students' enthusiasm in learning english in online condition, and it called qualitative because the researcher did not give any addition or reduction into the teaching and learning process, or the researcher can say that the researcher did not involve into the process. This process of obtaining data without doing any intervene is just fit with the explanations of experts about descriptive qualitative research design.

This study aims at describing about the how is the teachers performance to maintain students enthusiasm in learning english in online condition in SMK Ma'arif Banyumas.

B. Setting and Subject of the Research

This study was conducted at SMK Ma'arif Banyumas, which is located on Banyumas, Banyumas district, Pringsewu regency, Lampung province. In this study, researchers took English teachers as subjects, of which there were 2 English teachers at SMK Ma'arif Banyumas.

C. Research Informants

The first step in data search is to determine the source of research. Research informants are people who are used to provide information needed by researchers regarding the situation or condition. Informants are people who really know the problems to be

studied. On this occasion the researcher obtained information from the English teachers in SMK Ma`arif Bnayumas.

D. Data Colecting Technique

The data collecting technique applies in the research are as follow by According to Sutopo and Arief (2010:1) writes that qualitative is a study aimed at doing a description and analysis of a phenomenon, event, social activity, attitude, perception of each individual or in a particular group. A qualitative study often provides ideas for further exploration. But it is likely that an action researcher would predominantly be working within a qualitative paradigm as the data may be more in the form of transcripts, descriptions and documents for analysis. It must be stressed that qualitative data is not inferior in status and in action research, it can illuminate human feelings and provide rich insights into actions and their consequences

To collect the necessary data, this study uses several data collection instruments that are commonly used in qualitative research, namely:

1. Interview

The interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be examined (Sugiyono, 2010: 194).

Interviews are dialogues conducted by interviewers to sources.

Interviews are used to get primary or main data. In the implementation of this process, the researcher interviewed in-depth with all the English teachers of SMK Ma`arif Banyumas as a key source of competence in it to obtain extensive information.

2. Observation

Observation is an observation activity directly or indirectly related to what is observed and recorded on the observation instrument. If interviews and questionnaires always communicate with people, then observation is not limited to people, but also other natural objects (Sugiyono, 2010: 203). The observation method can be divided into two types, namely participant observation, which means that the observer participates in the activity of the object researched. Meanwhile, non-participant means that the observer is not directly involved in the activity under study.

In this study, researchers used the non-participant observation method, which means the researcher is an independent observer. Observations are used to obtain data on teacher performance and student enthusiasm at SMK Ma`arif Banyumas.

3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in this study was only distributed to students as a sample with the aim to collecting data that related to teacher performance variables and students enthusaism for learning English in online condition. The form of questionnaire that the author use is closed questionnaire, namely a questionnaire containing questions accompanied by a number of alternatives answers and respondents who choose one of the alteratives answerthat have been provided.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2010: 335) defines that data analysis is the process of searching and systematically arranging data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, selecting which ones are important and what will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by oneself and others.

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Sirajuddin (2010:283) which is involving three steps: coding, reduction data, displaying data, and conclusion drawing/verification. Those components of analysis are interrelated during research process.

1. Coding

In qualitative research, data coding plays an important role in the data analysis process and determines the quality of the research data abstraction. Code is a word or short phrase that contains the essence of a data segment. In research, researchers can analyze some coded data such as statements of meaning, behavior, events, feelings, informants' actions, etc. depending on what contained in the data segment at hand. At this stage, after obtaining the data, the researcher collects the data by placing all units that have the same code. This will make it easier to read the data, in short, with this coding the researcher can conclude important data that is in accordance with the research topic.

2. Reduction the Data

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing basic things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, and dumping unnecessary ones (Sugiyono, 2010: 338). Based on this theory, the researcher collected data from interviews, observation sheets, and documentation. The researcher then transcribed the data. Irrelevant data unrelated to the question was discarded. Irrelevant data is data that does not exist related to the research theme but is related to research. The data that has been selected is synthesized a coherent description according to this study.

3. Displaying Data

In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, tables, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. By displaying data, it

will be easier to understand what happened, plan the next work based on what has been understood. After the data is reduced, the researcher displays the data in the form of descriptions, figures and tables.

4. Conclusion drawing/verification

Conclusion drawing /verification is used as the third step for qualitative data analysis. This stage showed the conclusion as the final result of the research. The conclusion drawing of this research is started after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In the other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the clear conclusion about the teachers performance to maintain students enthusiasm in learning english by online.

F. Validity of the Data

According to Dempsey, (2002:79) cited Tari (2020:55-56) “Validity refers to the ability of data collection instruments to measure what has to be measured, to get data relevant to what is being measured.” In other words an instrument is considered to have validity high if the instrument can be used as a tool to measure something precisely. Validity is a characteristic that must be owned by the measurement instrument because it is directly related to whether the data can be trusted or not. In this study, researcher tried to acquire data validity. The researcher was chosetriangulation to check the validity. Triangulation is interpreted as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources (Sugiyono, 2012:83). The purpose of the data collection technique with triangulation is to find out the data obtained widespread, consistent, and certain.

In this study, the researcher used data triangulation. In this data triangulation was carried out by comparing the results of interviews, observation and also questionnaire.